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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH TURKEY.—This question was the key-note of Cobden to the opponents of the war. Foreseeing that it would leave Turkey impoverished, disorganized and helpless in the hands of her Allies, they urged its abettors to anticipate this chief difficulty and hazard. What does the Editor of the *London Herald* say?—

"If this be true, that both Mahomedans and Christians in Turkey regard our intervention with jealousy and loathing, and are prepared even to welcome Russian domination in preference to ours, where are the elements from which we are to build a solid and permanent obstruction to the ambitious designs which the Czar is alleged to cherish? Even assuming our victories to be rapid and complete, (which it requires a very sanguine temper, indeed, to believe,) our real difficulties will then only begin. 'What is to be done

with Turkey ?' is the portentous problem importunately demanding solution, which rises before the mind of every thoughtful man, behind and beyond all victories on the battle-field. And who is prepared to solve it ? The Allies are pledged by the most solemn declaration to make no territorial acquisitions for themselves ; and it is very certain that the *spirit* of that pledge would require them to withdraw from the Turkish soil as soon as Russia is defeated. But everybody can foresee, that by instigating the Turks into the war, and then overwhelming them by their insolent protection, we have so exhausted the resources, so demoralized the people, and so utterly disorganized the government of the country, (all of which were bad enough before,) that the withdrawal of the allied armies will be followed by a wild and weltering anarchy throughout the entire Ottoman dominions, which will be worse than 'chaos come again.' The only practicable alternative is, the occupation of Turkey by the allies for an indefinite period ; an occupation that, like those with which we are so familiar in India, will in all probability slide into permanent possession ; so that we should not wonder in the least, if these generous and disinterested friends, who interfered with such a lavish effusion of fine sentiment to protect the property of the 'sick man' from the clutches of Russia, will end by smothering the dear invalid, and then dividing his effects among themselves.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.—I see that this war has already sacrificed at least a hundred thousand human lives, and a hundred millions of money. I see that it has carried desolation and anguish into myriads of happy homes, where the wailing of the widow and fatherless may be now heard, instead of the voice of rejoicing and peace. I see that it has spread devastation over large provinces of Europe which were rapidly rising into wealth and civilization. I see that it has carried 54,000 of my poor countrymen, in the flush and vigor of early manhood, to perish amid the swamps of Bulgaria, or to rot of starvation and disease before the walls of Sebastopol, in a manner "horrible and heart-rending" to conceive. I see that at home it has deranged our commerce, augmented our taxation, raised the price of food, arrested the progress of political and social reform, drained the resources whence our benevolent and religious institutions derived their support, and smitten almost all good projects with paralysis and blight. I see that it has brought the Government of the country into such a state of pitiable and helpless disorganization as to cast reproach on the very theory of a constitutional Government, and to draw from even professed Liberals a proposal for the temporary substitution of an autocracy. I see that it has debauched and demoralized the public mind to such an extent as even to have infected our very pulpits with a fever of malignant passion, and an admiration of military glory utterly at variance with the spirit of Christianity. I see that it has added immeasurably to the strength and *prestige* of that gigantic military Power in Europe, which is the natural and most deadly enemy of liberty. I see that it has opened before us the possibility of a ten years' war, and of a universal *bouleversement* on the continent, which may plunge all nations into a long chaos of anarchy and blood. And I see, finally, that it is rapidly hastening the very catastrophe it was meant to avert, the utter disintegration and downfall of the Turkish empire, and preparing thereby another prolific source of jealousy and disquietude to Europe.—*Henry Richard.*

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